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# ***Daily Report***

# **Latin America**

FBIS-LAT-88-029  
Friday  
12 February 1988

# Daily Report

## Latin America

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12 February 1988

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## Cuba

### **Coast Guard Detains U.S. Ship Carrying Drugs** *FL120214 Havana Television Service in Spanish* *0100 GMT 12 Feb 88*

[Text] Coast Guard troops detained the "Mary", a U.S.-registered ship, on 6 February when it illegally entered Cuban territorial waters in the area of Puerto Padre Municipality in Las Tunas Province. The ship was carrying 395 packages of marijuana, weighing a total of 7,700 lbs.

The crew of the "Mary" included U.S. citizen (Ivan Lancharse Ramiro), from Puerto Rico, and three Cuban-born citizens, Roberto Iglesias de Roja, Lazaro Perez Garcia, and (Inocente Hernandez Lorre).

Iglesias de Roja left the country via Mariel in 1980 while Perez Garcia and (Hernandez Lorre) left the country illegally in 1979. All the detainees were turned over to the appropriate authorities and the marijuana was burned in compliance with established procedures. The incident was reported by the Interior Ministry.

### **U.S. Says Valladares Defends Human Rights** *FL111211 Havana Radio Progreso Network* *in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 88*

[Text] The U.S. State Department has characterized Armando Valladares, Cuban-born former prisoner and terrorist, as a person with a long track record in the defense of human rights. The statement says that based on his record, Valladares is qualified to represent the United States in the UN Human Rights Commission meeting in Geneva.

### **USSR's Marchuk Meets With Rodriguez, Miret** *FL111518 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish* *1200 GMT 11 Feb 88*

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Guriy Marchuk, president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and member of the CPSU Central Committee. During their meeting, the Soviet scientist referred to the changes taking place in the Soviet sciences for the sake of the USSR's scientific-technical progress. Marchuk also held a fraternal meeting at the Cuban Academy of Sciences headquarters with Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers.

### **Bank President Receives Venezuelan Mission** *FL111250 Havana Radio Progreso Network* *in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 88*

[Text] The Venezuelan delegation visiting Cuba has been received by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the National Bank. The visiting mission is headed by Eduardo Mayobre, president of the Institute

of Foreign Trade of Venezuela, and Policarpo Rodriguez, vice president of the Central Bank. They discussed the bilateral line of credit, its use, and other matters aimed at increasing trade development between the two countries.

### **Camaguey Meeting Assesses Sugar Consumption** *FL111340 Havana Radio Progreso Network* *in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 88*

[Text] Julian Rizo, alternate member of the PCC Politburo, has said that efforts to grow sugar for private consumption have been positive. However, Rizo and Juan Herrera, minister of the sugar industry, described agricultural yields as low and noted the possibility of increasing them. In the assessment meeting of the sugar sector held in Camaguey, production for personal consumption [word indistinct] last year was estimated at over 1.7 million quintals in terms of agricultural goods.

### **Commentary Views Use of Human Resources** *FL111942 Havana Radio Rebelde Network* *in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 88*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Ministry of Basic Industry directors discussed important problems at their meeting. They gave special attention to the utilization of the work force. They analyzed many possibilities for payroll reduction and used significant examples to illustrate this.

At the Matanzas thermoelectric power plant, it was believed initially that 650 workers were needed but they were later reduced to 249. In the Felton thermoelectric plant 800 workers were thought to be needed and it eventually used 375. When Fidel inquired about these differences, it was explained that the number of workers planned for at the beginning was based on the list of requirements for technical positions. After they were studied, they were reduced from 146 to 10. The Matanzas study will be discussed in all thermoelectric power plants and the most experienced workers will be asked to help analyze the workers' payrolls. The Center for Scientific Research, which has reduced its payroll from 1,400 to 600, and the ironworks factory in Guanabacoa which will produce four times as much, with better quality, and fewer personnel are other significant examples.

The commander in chief explained this is the way to achieve efficiency. If that is not done, he said, neither capitalism nor socialism can develop. The difference is that in capitalism that measure causes unemployment while in socialism it results in a more rational use of human resources. In capitalism, workers resist and struggle when maximization efforts are made because they create unemployment and hunger. Remember the heroic struggle of cigar handrollers against mechanization. Socialism creates innumerable job positions with the services it provides the population such as child care

centers, hospitals, family doctors, numerous education centers, new jobs created every year, housing construction, and many others. Rational use of resources must be organized with the understanding and support of workers; employment must be guaranteed to each one of them. Capitalism is a system without heart, socialism is essentially humane.

**Castro Dedicates Andres Ortiz Polyclinic**  
*FL120036 Havana Radio Rebelde Network*  
*in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Feb 88*

[By Jose Arteaga]

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, this afternoon presented the banner dedicating the Sixth Congress of the Construction Workers Trade Union contingent. The contingent has 900 members and the completion of the Miguel Henriquez Hospital is one of its tasks. The hospital will have a 1,240-bed capacity when this project is finished.

Fidel then dedicated the Andres Ortiz Polyclinic, built with the support of 11 work centers to serve a population of 32,260. He expressed interest in the polyclinic's construction and the various services it will provide the people.

[Begin recording] [Castro] It is very well constructed. Everything seems to be rationally allotted and the services seem complete. It has a dentistry department and a physical therapy unit. I think it has an additional service that [words indistinct].

[Unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct]

[Castro] I have not been able to see the equipment in the physical therapy unit. (I have not seen) the quality of the equipment. I might pass through the physical therapy building where there is ultrasound equipment. The institute seems to have been well planned. [end recording]

**Barbados**

**Catholic Church Supports Government on Haiti**  
*FL111859 Bridgetown CANA in English 1733 GMT*  
*11 Feb 88*

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Feb 11, CANA—The Roman Catholic Church in Barbados and a Caribbean human rights group have supported the Barbados Government's decision not to recognise the new Haitian Government.

Roman Catholic Bishop of Bridgetown and Kingstown, Anthony Dickson, said in a letter to Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford that the Barbados Government had "given the lead" by refusing to recognise the results of the January 17 elections as being the legitimate expression of the will of the Haitian people. Caribbean Rights,

an umbrella of human rights organisations, said it warmly welcomed the principled and positive stand and hoped other Caribbean Community governments will take similar positions.

"Today in the actual socio-political situation in the world in order to exercise power, a government must have a mandate from the people and must rule not only in accordance with the law of God, but with the expressed will of the people," Dickson said. Dickson noted that the Roman Catholic Church had expressed concern about the suspect electoral machinery for the Haitian poll which was widely condemned as a farce.

"The leadership of Barbados is further exercised by your urging Caricom partners to hold in abeyance the observer status granted to Haiti in certain standing committees and finally in your urging all Caricom partners not to extend Caricom relations with Haiti under the present circumstances," the letter to Sandiford said.

"Your call to the Haitian authorities to take steps to institute the process of genuine democracy is most timely. Especially important is your government's readiness to work along with Caricom partners to assist the people of Haiti to achieve democracy, peace and justice," Dickson said.

**Haiti**

**PDCH Issues Statement on Manigat Government**  
*FL112125 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole*  
*in French 2300 GMT 10 Feb 88*

[Text] The general secretariat of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party, PDCH, today issued a memorandum stating its position following the inauguration of new Haitian President Leslie Francois Manigat.

According to the general secretariat, Mr Manigat will not be able to govern Haiti, regardless of the methods employed or the population's truce, because he is unpopular and conditions under which he came to power are almost immoral.

The memo adds: Mr Manigat has no olive branch to tender to anyone. If he does have one, it is a poisoned olive branch. The words unity and reconciliation, constantly repeated like a refrain, are a trap.

There can be no opening and no government of national unity with Manigat. In fact, Mr Manigat is menacing. His speeches are a gilded repertoire of warnings, most of which are formal and absolute, leading us to infer we are on the verge of a threatening dictatorship.

Mr Manigat intends to institute a government of national unity which will include the participation only of all macoutes, state criminals, those who have buried a

national value—all those who have generated the boat people [preceding two words in English] of whom Mr Manigat so greatly disapproves.

According to its general secretariat, the PDCH will keep up a constructive—or systematic—opposition, as prescribed in the Constitution.

This opposition will be defined after Mr Manigat has complied with the following requests: the immediate release of all political prisoners and the cessation of all persecution and harassment because of one's political opinions; unhindered evolution of political parties and union and mass organizations; rescinding of the prohibition to leave the country in effect against any Haitian citizen, particularly former Provisional Electoral Council members and, at the same time, [guaranteeing] the right of all Haitians to freely enter the country; dissolution of the macoute corps, which has resumed activities in the Delmas area; implementation of legal action against the perpetrators of the carnage of 29 November 1987 and of those implicated in the toxic waste affair in Gonaives; strict application of Articles 291 and 298 of the Constitution; arrest and trial of all of the Duvaliers' notorious criminals; immediate suppression of the torture chamber at the Criminal Investigations Department; and, finally, suppression, as per the Constitution, of all prisons used for torture.

The PDCH's secretariat concludes by asking the Haitian people to remain mobilized and vigilant.

#### More Criticism of Government

FL112146 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole  
in French 2300 GMT 10 Feb 88

[Excerpts] The PDCH has called upon the new Haitian prime minister to remember the mothers of all the unknown citizens assassinated during the 29-year reign of Duvalierism. The PDCH was alluding to the tears shed yesterday by attorney Martial Celestin during his thank-you speech, in which he spoke of his mother. [passage omitted]

Quoting the old Creole proverb: A woman's pain is every woman's pain [preceding quotation in Creole], the PDCH asks attorney Celestin to remember the pain of the mothers of the people killed on 29 November, quote, to whom he today owes his power, unquote.

The PDCH note also complains about the silence of the president of the Republic regarding the problems of education in Haiti, where, the PDCH says, the university has been closed for 9 months. The university professor has not at any time broached the problem of how to effect the massive enrollment of Haitians in school, which can only be done through a literacy program, says the PDCH.

The PDCH also denounced last weekend's attacks [as heard] on the headquarters of the Sacred Heart nuns and the reported armed aggression against three young students, and wonders how far this might go. The PDCH invites police authorities to take the necessary measures as soon as possible, adding it is dangerous to delay.

In conclusion, Sylvio Claude's party recalls that secondary schools remain open until 2100 hours.

#### Dominican Officials Cited on Workers, Aid

FL112230 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole  
in Creole 2300 GMT 10 Feb 88

[Excerpts] We are now going to hear the news from the Dominican Republic. There will be a report from our correspondent (Jean Gazman Bissainthe).

But first, we have received a press release dated 6 February 1988 from the Dominican-Haitian Cultural Center, which says that Dominican television carried a statement by President Joaquin Balaguer in which he said he was changing his opinion of Haitians.

We think that Balaguer's statement is incorrect because the entire world knows that Balaguer can't stand Haitians. We have many documents that can disprove his statements.

We see that this is the new Haitian president's way of attempting to blot out the sun with a single finger.

The statement comes at a time when Balaguer is increasing his aggressiveness toward Haitians, the press release says. It is Balaguer himself who is directing the anti-Haitian campaign in the Dominican Republic. Haitians work under bad conditions in camps at sugar centers. They cannot leave the camps without a guard, says the center's note. [passage omitted]

[(Bissainthe), in French] Foreign Minister Donald Reid Cabral yesterday announced that the Dominican Republic has asked international organizations for development aid for Haiti, especially for the development of border areas.

Reid Cabral made this statement yesterday evening following a meeting at the Foreign Ministry with a group of international delegates who participated in a meeting of the UN Commission on the Status of Women.

The Dominican Government's position in relation to Haiti is very clear, the minister said. He also pointed out that this position has been oriented toward aid for economic and social development for the Haitian people. Dominican Foreign Ministry authorities have many times asked the OAS and the United Nations for aid for Haiti.

However, said Reid Cabral, these plans did not become a reality because the organizations addressed never responded positively.

At this same meeting, Reid Cabral also disapproved of, condemned, the fact that the Dominican Ecological Society (?allowed a foreign firm) to bring toxic waste into the Dominican Republic from American cities. All last week, this matter was the big topic of conversation here.

Also, upon returning from President Manigat's inauguration, Dominican Vice President Carlos A. Morales Troncoso told the Dominican press that relations between Haiti and the Dominican Republic are being consolidated. He also said that he recognizes, in Manigat, a progressive democrat.

Morales Troncoso, who is also president of the National Sugar Council, met with President Manigat at which time he pointed out the Balaguer government's continuous concern for the situation of our brothers in the sugar industry camps and the perceptible improvements in the workers' living conditions.

However, last week, clergy working in the northern town of Esperanza denounced the criminal acts of certain rank and file soldiers who raped two young Haitian girls, one of whom died as a result of the rape 3 days before giving birth.

In today's LISTIN DIARIO, No 25298, a senator from Valverde Mao Province in northeastern Dominican Republic denounced the mistreatment of our compatriots and the abuses to which they are subjected in northern Dominican Republic.

Luis Felipe Reyes said that the military continues to mistreat our brothers. The situation is alarming. Soldiers have raped Haitian women. Haitian men have thrown themselves into the river or over cliffs to avoid persecution, he said.

Senator Reyes [words indistinct] information regarding Haitians persecuted by the military who drowned or died as a result of beatings. Senator Reyes insisted that the

head of the Fourth Brigade of the Dominican Armed Forces open an investigation because apparently they have not received any information regarding any criminal acts by subordinates. Reyes called on Dominican Armed Forces head Antonio Imbert Barrera to travel to Mao to learn the truth.

This is (Gazman Bissainthe) from Santo Domingo, for Radio Metropole.

#### Correction to Revolutionary Party on Strike

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Revolutionary Party Supports Nationwide Strike," published in the 8 February Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 10:

column two, paragraph one, line six: ...until the so-called 17 January 1988 elections are annulled. (adding missing words)

#### Jamaica

**Alcoa Given Permission To Resume Mining**  
*FL111705 Bridgetown CANA in English*  
*1633 GMT 11 Feb 88*

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, Feb 10, CANA—The Jamaica Government announced Wednesday that it has given the Alumina Company of America (Alcoa) permission to resume bauxite mining here while they resumed discussions on the terms under which Alcoa would retake control of its 800,000-tonne alumina refinery in the island. Meantime a court hearing, in which the government has sought an independent receiver to run the operations in which it has a six per cent share, would be put back for nine days until February 24, a brief Mining Ministry statement said.

The government and Alcoa Minerals of Jamaica announce that they are in discussions with a view to arriving at a complete settlement of their differences, and that during such discussions mining operations will commence forthwith, the statement said. [passage omitted]

## Costa Rica

### **Crewman of EPS-Downed Contra Plane Captured** *PA112144 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish* 1200 GMT 10 Feb 88

[Text] One of the crewmen of the plane that was shot down by the Sandinists has entered Costa Rica.

One of the survivors of the contra supply plane that was shot down by the Nicaraguan Army 3 weeks ago was captured yesterday morning after crossing our northern border. He is Andres Oliva, 23, also known as Pinto. He said that of the 12 members of the aircraft's crew, the 3 pilots died and the remaining 9 bailed out.

Pinto stated this took place in San Carlos, near the Costa Rican border, in Nicaraguan territory. Pinto was taken to San Jose by security officers and will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Intelligence and Security Directorate, for investigation. He will then be transferred to immigration officials, Minister of Public Security Hernan Garron reported yesterday afternoon.

The survivor claimed he was pursued by the Sandinists for 19 days but was able to escape. Pinto said the crew's mission was to drop food to the rebels fighting the Nicaraguan Government. He stated that on the day the aircraft was shot down, it had taken off from a contra camp inside Nicaraguan territory, near the Honduran-Nicaraguan border. He said he does not participate in the fighting and that he only works for the contra air force to earn a living for his family. Therefore, he plans to return to the area.

## El Salvador

### **Duarte on Talks With 'Rebels,' Bishop's Charges** *PA112250 San Salvador Canal Seis Television* in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Feb 88

[Excerpt] Today President Jose Napoleon Duarte reiterated that he would not talk with the guerrillas before or after the elections until they lay down their weapons and join the democratic process, as the Esquipulas II regional agreement demands:

[Begin Duarte recording] I have talked too much already. I have asked them, I have requested them, and I have appealed to them to end the violence without preconditions. However, they refuse to do it. Therefore, there is no sense in continuing the talks. If they do not decide to rejoin the democratic process, there is no sense in continuing the talks, because nothing will be achieved. If they want me to participate in (?tactical) dialogues, I will refuse to do it. [end recording]

Duarte, who said he did not have any details concerning the proposal the FMLN-FDR delivered to Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, stated that the only thing the rebels want is to stage a show by being present at the elections without participating in them.

As for the charges made by the auxiliary bishop of San Salvador in his homily last Sunday [7 February], in which he accused members of the Armed Forces of having carried out the three assassinations in La Puerta del Diablo, Duarte noted that the Catholic prelate had to give testimony before the judge:

[Begin Duarte recording] The church is again going to the pulpit to make charges. There are three deaths that must be investigated. However, the bad thing about this is that they have taken sides. The bad thing is that they are making statements about things that have not been proven. If they blame someone, they should prove it first. Before doing or saying such things, they should follow the judicial process to prove his statements. I believe Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez and his legal adviser should give testimony to a judge, because if he is certain that soldiers of the 1st Brigade were the ones who carried out those assassinations, he must therefore have some proof. Thus, he should provide it. He should assume responsibility. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### **FMLN Claims Health Ministry Office Bombing** *PA111846 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1708 GMT* 11 Feb 88

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 11 Feb (ACAN-EFE)—Urban guerrillas detonated a bomb in a Ministry of Health office today to protest the use of Ministry of Health vehicles in the electoral campaign of the ruling Christian Democratic Party.

The bomb, which caused only property damage, was detonated by two youths at 0745 (1345 GMT) at the offices of the Malaria Department of the Ministry of Health. The youths then fled.

In a telephone call to a local newspaper, FMLN urban commandos claimed credit for the act, saying it was also carried out to protest police control over the capital. [passage omitted]

## Nicaragua

### **Interior Ministry on 8 Feb Masaya 'Incidents'** *PA112350 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish* 0300 GMT 10 Feb 88

[Ministry of Interior communique issued 9 February in Managua]

[Text] The Ministry of Interior hereby reports that yesterday afternoon in Masaya, while activities related to the Patriotic Military Service were being held, some people, including certain recently pardoned individuals

well known for their ties to reactionary sectors bent on creating a negative climate against peace efforts, managed to manipulate about 200 people who carried out violent acts against the premises of the Sandinist police and the quarters of the Sandinist Youth.

In addition, these people set fire to two vehicles and partially damaged the Bank of America building.

Following instructions and their usual method of operation, the Sandinist police refrained from using force against the provokers. No bloodshed occurred, although some demonstrators carried handguns and fired into the air.

The Sandinist police have been instructed to act strongly yet prudently if these incidents occur again. They have been instructed to detain those responsible for these illegal actions, to question them, and to deal with them according to law.

Managua, 9 February 1988.

**RN: 'Agitation' To Continue**

PA112110 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish  
2023 GMT 11 Feb 88

[Text] San Jose, 11 Feb (REUTER)—The anti-Sandinist rebels announced here today they will prolong by several more days the state of agitation that has recently prevailed in Masaya and Matagalpa, near Managua.

In a communique delivered today to REUTER, the Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] indicated that the struggle "that is at the vanguard today in Masaya and Matagalpa will spread throughout the country within the next few days if the Sandinists do not release the kidnapped youths and suspend compulsory military service."

Masaya and Matagalpa have been the sites of disturbances largely carried out by the parents of the Nicaraguan youths who are opposed to compulsory military service.

The RN communique states that "the basic task now is to neutralize the work of the recruiters and the informers, and to prevent youths from being taken to the battlefield."

The RN asked the Central American political parties to publicly announce their solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan mothers who do not want their children "to be sacrificed by the Sandinists in the war."

**10,000 Workers in Antigovernment March**

PA112255 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish  
1200 GMT 8 Feb 88

[Excerpts] On 7 February, four non-Sandinist labor federations staged a 2-hour march against hunger and corruption along the streets of the eastern section of

Managua. The organizers of the march estimated the number of marchers to be between 10,000 and 15,000 people. According to independent observers, this is the largest demonstration in the past 8 years of the people's strength in these labor federations forming the Permanent Workers Congress.

The demonstration was organized by the Central Organization of Trade Union Action and Unity, CAUS, of the Communist Party of Nicaragua; the Independent General Confederation of Labor of the Socialist Party; the Central Organization of Autonomous Workers of the Social Christian People's Party; and the Confederation for Trade Union Unity [CUS] of the Social Democratic Party.

On 1 November, during the state of emergency, these organizations also staged an antigovernment march in which roughly 6,000 workers participated. During the 3-km march, the demonstrators used a new slogan for the first time: "When the people move, the nine tremble." This slogan alludes to the nine commanders that form the directorate which orchestrates the Sandinist process.

Prior to the march, the demonstrators rallied at a square in Managua and heard Roberto Moreno, secretary general of the CAUS, and Carlos Salgado, secretary general of the General Labor Confederation, speak. Moreno strongly lashed out at President Daniel Ortega and stated that Ortega has been unable to meet the demands of the working class. In referring to the country's domestic crisis and its ruined economy, Moreno said he admitted that the war financed by the United States has had a tremendous effect on the situation. He underlined, however, that the Nicaraguan Government should be held responsible for other causes of the situation. He noted that the huge 1988 government budget of more than \$100 million will be the cause of more hunger, more misery, and more taxes for the Nicaraguan people. Moreno stated: The Sandinists say half the budget is earmarked for war expenses. The truth is that the other half is spent on the personal protection of EPS officers.

Salgado also criticized the Sandinists' inability to govern the nation over the past few years. He said if the Sandinists continue to ignore the demands of workers, the country will be headed for total disaster. Salgado also added that to alter the process leading to the crisis, the Sandinists should permit other democratic sectors to participate in the government.

CTN [Central Organization of Nicaraguan Workers] Secretary General Antonio Jarquin and CUS Secretary General Alvin (?Witrich) spoke at the conclusion of the march. The two insisted that the government should comply with Esquipulas II.

[Begin Jarquin recording] [Passage omitted] We challenge the nine commanders to participate in this demonstration, to listen to these people, to participate with these people in the efforts against exploitation and

misery. We want to tell the Sandinists that in the struggle against Somoza, we learned to manufacture contact explosives. We can handle rifles. We learned to face the National Guard. We are now giving the Sandinists an opportunity, a political solution for our people and for them to solve this crisis. Therefore, they must comply with the Esquipulas agreement. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### Defense Ministry Notes January Contra Clashes

PA111648 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish  
1 Feb 88 p 5

[Ministry of Defense communique issued in Managua on 1 February]

[Text] 1. The Ministry of Defense announces that between 1 and 30 January, there were 185 clashes between EPS troops, with support from the Ministry of Interior, and the mercenary forces of the Reagan administration. During that time, the enemy suffered 438 casualties, including 334 deaths. A large amount of military materiel was confiscated from the counterrevolutionaries, including dozens of AK and FAL rifles and more than 300 military items, including Claymore mines, antipersonnel mines, hand grenades, 60-mm mortar shells, M-79 grenade launchers, RPG-7 rocket launchers, 1,332 pounds of C-4 plastic explosive, ammunition, and many backpacks and other military supplies. We emphasize the heroic actions of the troops and antiaircraft defense units of the 5th Military Region, which shot down a mercenary aircraft and captured and killed some of its CIA crew. We also note the actions of the Simon Bolivar Battalion for Unconventional Warfare, which captured a U.S.-made Redeye missile.

2. A total of 109 men were killed while defending the fatherland, including regular forces, militiamen, and reservists from the EPS as well as the Ministry of Interior.

3. The stateless forces of the Reagan administration continued to increase the number of terrorist attacks against civilians and economic targets. In a desperate attempt to increase the size of their forces, they have intensified their actions against peasants by recruiting them against their will. So far they have kidnapped 77 people, including men, women, and children, in 15 attacks. This month the counterrevolutionaries destroyed dozens of power pylons, thus negatively affecting domestic and Central American power grids. The contras also attacked civilian targets 23 times—including 18 attacks against cooperatives, farms, settlements, and villages, and 10 ambushes of civilian vehicles—to worsen the country's already difficult economic situation and to frighten our hardworking people. As a result, 24 civilians have been killed and 37 have been wounded, including men, women, and children.

4. The U.S. Air Force, in support of their mercenaries, made five radio-electronic and photographic surveillance flights with EC-130 and RC-135 aircraft over Military Regions 1, 2, and 3.

5. Likewise, all types of CIA planes, which come from Honduras, violated our airspace on three occasions. Their main objective was to carry out surveillance and logistical-support activities for the mercenary forces that operate inside our country. This mainly affected Military Regions 5 and 6.

It must be emphasized that at no time were the supply flights to the contras suspended for 1 week, as Reagan had announced in mid-January. During that short period of time, five supply flights were made from Honduras to our enemies, the counterrevolutionaries.

6. The U.S. Navy continues to carry out naval surveillance operations against our country with two Coast Guard ships in the Atlantic Ocean, and the surveillance vessel Sphinx ARL-24 and frigate FF-49 in the Pacific Ocean.

Signed in Managua on 1 February 1988. FOR A DIGNIFIED PEACE. FOR FATHERLAND OR DEATH! [passages in uppercase as published]

Public and Foreign Relations Directorate

Ministry of Defense

#### Panama

#### Noriega on U.S. Forces, Army's Political Role

PA120520 Panama City Domestic Service  
in Spanish 0332 GMT 12 Feb 88

[Speech by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces (FDP), at Panama City's Atlapa Convention Center—live]

[Text] Here to my right I have an activist of Argentine Peronism, who just told me he came to this ceremony to greet us, because the last Latin American trench of dignity is at stake here. [crowd shouts: "Long live Noriega!"]

Argentina lived the same experience Panama lived. In Argentina, they had Peron; in Panama, we had Omar Torrijos. They used all available methods to discredit Peron. That is the reason Peron's followers told me this at the Mar del Plata meeting, and I felt proud; and at that moment I was completely convinced there is only one path to follow, and that path is not interested in life, because life is eternal. [sentence as heard] [crowd shouts indistinct slogans]

I told U.S. citizen Elliott Abrams to stop threatening me, because I am not afraid of death. [crowd shouts: "Not one step backward!"]

I tell the U.S. Department of State that I, Manuel Antonio Noriega, born in Panama, do not fear death, do not walk around with bodyguards. [crowd shouts indistinct slogans] My bodyguards are the dignity and sovereignty for which I will struggle until death. [crowd shouts: "Those sons-of-bitches should leave now; the year 2000 is too far away!"; "Noriega, let the Yankees have it!"; and other indistinct slogans]

This is my flag, and these are my stars, damnit! [crowd shouts indistinct slogans].

Torrijos said it. For his disciples to meet with him—those who passed the course...[changes thought] Like another speaker said: We will not add another star to the colossus' flag. We will keep the two stars on ours. We will keep our red, blue, and white colors. We will keep this commander. [crowd shouts: "Noriega, let the Yankees have it!"]

I was born naked, but with dignity; and this people will fight with that same dignity under any circumstances and in any street, corregimiento, province, or territory. [crowd shouts: "Long Live Noriega!"; and "They should go now, because the year 2000 is too far away!"]

They have gone through all steps of infamy, they are only missing one: death. I challenge them to go through that one as well. [crowd shouts: "Noriega, let the Yankees have it!"]

The naive fatherland permitted in history...[changes thought] and now there is a generation that will never, never be humiliated; it will never, never live on its knees. [crowd shouts indistinct slogans]

Comrades, distinguished foreign newsmen, comrades, public in general, friends, Panamanian friends. I am pleased with this birthday, which is not Manuel Antonio Noriega's birthday. Today is dignity's birthday. Let me please address a few words to the foreign newsmen. [crowd shouts: "They should tell the truth!"]

You know that we visited San Blas, San Miguelito, and Veraguas Province. We met with the health sector; we visited Colon Province; and we returned from Chiriqui last night. Many foreign newsmen have been carefully following all our visits. They have also been programming what the television shows, because they do not print. They do not print this; they do not print this [repeats himself]. However, however, through a plan the G-2 knows about, some people went out into the streets to burn a car, and the television was there, gentlemen. What a coincidence! That, of course, gets printed. That gets printed.

However, we are not talking about that. The foreign newsmen have come, came, or were sent to see a government be overthrown; but what they have witnessed is a people standing on their feet.

Since many only understand English—I am not speaking English, because I do not speak any English—I am going to say this slowly, and I am going to repeat it: Many foreign reporters were sent. Some of them entered through Omar Torrijos Airport, but many of them entered through Albrook [Air Force base in the canal area]. [chants, slogans] They came to see a revolution collapse; they came to see a government fall; and they came to see the work of Omar Torrijos fall. [crowd chants: "Never"; other indistinct chants]

Gentlemen: They came to take pictures of the burial of Panama's dignity, but they have instead found the dignified, proud, one and only, and invincible people. [crowd chants: "People!" and "A plane for the traitors!"]

It is very important it be known that this group and this people, these men and women who are a militant, dignified, and conscientious people, have been sufficiently patient. They have accepted all sorts of humiliation, insults, noises affecting their ears, and colors affecting their eyes [presumably referring to opposition members' banging pots and pans in the streets and waving white flags]. [crowd chants: "People!"]

However, it is also important to note that you have been calm, and I congratulate you. I congratulate all of you here. I am going to mention some names of political parties, because these are names of political populations:

The Panamenist Party, and I mean the party of Toti Suarez, which has a convention tomorrow; the Liberal Party; the Republican Party; the Labor Party [applause]; the Democratic Revolutionary Party [applause, cheers, and chants of "Omar!"]; the party of the ones who are pissed off [laughter]; the party of those who are hungry; the party of the poor [applause]; the party of the needy who will never, never have land on 50th Street, unless it is at the home of Omar Torrijos. [applause, chants of "People!"]

[Words indistinct] There is also another party that you do not know about, but I do: It is the party of men who carry little bags of lentils. [applause] Has anyone been there? It is next to the orphanage [referring to a very poor sector of Panama City in the area of the old public marketplace, also known as El Terraplen]. That is where you will find the men with their little bags.

They are the popular force that has already established its committee for the defense of the revolution. [crowd shouts "People!" and other slogans] All other committees for the defense of the revolution will be established in this manner, because this process will never, ever be turned over to the oligarchy that was displaced in 1968. [applause; chants of "Terraplen"; "One single territory, one single flag"; and other indistinct slogans]

[Words indistinct] are waiting for the Carnival season to end [17 March] to finish us off. [crowd shouts: "Never!"]

The U.S. State Department says that since [words indistinct] carnivals here, they are waiting for the carnivals to end so that they can settle... [changes thought] so that they can send us the big bill. I do not know what you think about this. [crowd shouts: "No!"] I will only, I will only [repeats himself] offer a word of advice: Watch out, watch out [repeats himself], because this nation has a name! [crowd shouts: "Panama!"] This nation is not: [crowd shouts: "Haiti!"]. This nation is not: [crowd shouts: "The Philippines!"]. This nation is not the Philippines! This nation is not Haiti! [crowd shouts: "No!"] This nation is Panama! [crowd shouts: "Viva!"] and chants: "Panama! Panama! Panama!" Also, Noriega is not Marcos; Noriega is not Duvalier! Noriega is Noriega, a Panamanian, damnit! [crowd shouts: "Damn!"] and chants: "Noriega, let the Yankees have it! Noriega, let the Yankees have it!"

Can you imagine such a ridiculous thing? What a ridiculous thing! How can it be possible, ladies and gentlemen, honest representatives of the foreign news media; how can it be possible, gentlemen, that in this civilized country—where not a single American has ever been kidnapped, offended, or humiliated—a certain Mr D'Amato now says that I will cut off his water, that I will cut off his electricity! Oh, what great fear! [crowd whistles and laughs]

The Republicans and Democrats have their problems, but we could not care less about these problems. Bush and all the others have their problems, but we do not know about these, and we could not care less. Suddenly Kennedy wails that I was given information about the women with whom he is involved. What the hell do I care about them? [crowd shouts: "What the hell!"] I only care about mine! [crowd laughs] No one in Panama cares about another man's women! These people are civilized people! These people are modern people! These people have another culture! [crowd shouts and applauds]

Now, now they are worried and wondering if the CIA investigated Kennedy's personal life. What the hell do we care about Kennedy? [crowd shouts] What the hell do we care about D'Amato! [crowd applauds] We do not even care about the locals, the locals, the locals! [repeats himself] We do not even care about the locals! Imagine! However, they have a problem, and they want to use Panama to solve their own problem. Keep your hands off Panama! Keep your hands off Panama! Keep your hands off Panama! Keep your hands off Panama! [crowd chants: "Keep your hands off Panama!"]

I ask the Honorable U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis to send a message saying: Keep your hands off Panama! This is a Panamanian problem! This is a Panamanian problem! I want this to be a direct message, one not involving others and without confusion. The message, on

behalf of the Panama Defense Forces and on behalf of the Panamanian people, is: Keep your hands off Panama! [crowd applauds and shouts: "Keep your hands off Panama!"]

Repeating, repeating, because one gets inspired when speaking here before the San Miguelito group with Perinan [crowd shouts indistinct slogans], it so happens, it so happens [repeats himself], as I said last night in Chiriqui, that now no one knows what the Southern Command is. Now, they [foreign reporters] are misinforming the U.S. citizens. They are being disrespectful to U.S. citizens. They are being disrespectful to the American people, whom we respect as a people. They are being disrespectful to the American people by telling them that they [foreign reporters] do not know what the Southern Command is.

Therefore, let us explain to them what the Southern Command is. [crowd shouts] Let us explain what the Southern Command is so that the American people ....[changes thought] I know that you [foreign reporters] will not show this, although I wish you would. Tomorrow we will see scenes of violence and of burned cars taken from...[hesitates] from file footage. However, they will not show this. I am certain of this. No matter. No matter. [repeats himself] We are going to try. [crowd shouts]

We are, we are...[changes thought] I am going to, I am going to try to explain as my mother—teacher Luisa—taught me. [crowd shouts] She used to say: Here we have a land that borders Costa Rica on the north and Colombia on the south. In the middle it has a canal. In that canal there are foreign forces known as U.S. forces. In 1903 or 1904, they took many areas from Panamanian territory. Later, they began to become concentrated in the Atlantic and the Pacific regions. When the United States declared its doctrine of defense—which is of no interest to us, which is of no interest to us—it created a Southern Command. It is the U.S. defense for all the underdeveloped nations that are below the river...[hesitates, crowd shouts] the Rio Grande, below the Rio Grande, from Mexico on down. Then, the best place to position the Southern Command is that strategic point known as Panama. That is how the Southern Command was born.

It constitutes a force that is different, different from the one that maintains the military bases we are stuck with until 1999. [crowd shouts] Because we are a civilized country, we are going to tolerate it, we are going to tolerate it until noon, 31 December 1999. But, it could be 1 day before or 1 day after. [crowd shouts].

Therefore, what is the Southern Command? It is the electronic brain of U.S. defense—and that does not interest us. They have their list of friends and enemies. However, this country and this people cannot (?be wedded) to the friends and enemies of any other country or any other power, no matter where it comes from! From the left or right! [applause] Therefore, that is what we are

referring to: to the command that is the electronic brain that holds up a target and endangers vulnerable peoples. If tomorrow or the day after tomorrow that electronic brain decides a certain country is its enemy—let us cite Nicaragua as an example, and I beg the Nicaraguans' pardon; it could be Argentina or any other country—and attacks that nation, the attacked country will use its resources to find a weak point. Where is it? Here with the Panamanian suckers, here in the Canal Zone and here in our territory. That is what we are talking about. That is what we are referring to.

Besides that, no civilized country can accept willy-nilly increases in the number of troops. They have to defend their bases and men. According to the treaties, these bases and men must remain. I refer to the 193d Brigade, which has another general. [crowd shouts]

Therefore, we are seeing that they are selling the idea to the American people with another argument. What does that indicate? It demonstrates bad faith. It shows that the psychological warfare is compulsive. [crowd shouts]

Therefore, we have explained it to you, you foreign newsmen. Do not confuse....[changes thought] Everyday, people cross the canal or the Canal Zone wanting....[crowd interrupts, chants various slogans]

We have done this decently, in respecting these guests. Excuse me; they are not guests, but (?visitors). We treat them respectfully because here in Panama no foreigner has ever been persecuted, kidnapped, or outraged. This is the important thing that had to be established.

I would appreciate it if the United States, the enemy of the Panamanian people, pays attention to this detail. A phone call came in at 0600, when I was still asleep because I returned from Chiriqui late last night. The operator relayed the call because it was reportedly from Australia. The person who called....[changes thought] I am a curious person and picked up the receiver. The person calling stated that he was an Australian student. He said: I live in Sidney and want to know your height. I told him I measured... [interrupted by laughter]...That's a good one. I will answer that the next time. I told him I was 1.60 m tall. He then asked me: How much do you weigh? I became more and more curious, and told him I weighed between 140 and 142 lbs. Then I asked him why he wanted to know. He answered: I am studying journalistic sociology. I have never been to Panama, and do not even know where it is. Due to the number of newspapers that oppose your country and yourself, I have had to research my thesis. Being unable to travel to Panama to conduct this research, I risked speaking to the Panamanian consul, Bustamante, who gave me your number. So I made the call knowing full well it could not possibly work. I want to ask you: Why did you pick up the receiver? I told him: Because you woke me up. He then asked me: Where are you? I told him: I am at home. He asked: Is there not a war there right this minute? No, I replied: There's no war here.

So we continued talking. I asked him a few questions, and he then told me: Although I have not met you, I feel very much honored. I will return to the university tomorrow—he made his call in the afternoon, Australia time—where there are about 120 students who want to know about Panama and you. Could you send me your photograph for the time being? We have connections with other universities. The theme I have been assigned for my thesis is very important for five universities in the world. I then asked him to explain.

He said: The reports we have of Panama and yourself, Gen Noriega, are of such a nature that we cannot believe the newspapers. We do believe, however, that there must be a population so strong and powerful in Panama that the United States is afraid of them. [applause]

My secretaries are around here. They receive letters from all over the world each day asking for Panamanian photographs and literature. Thank you very much, United States. You have established us in a higher position with greater dignity, where only worthy peoples and men can arrive. Thank you, United States. Thank you very much, Reagan administration. Thank you, State Department. Thank you, Elliott Abrams. [applause]

It so happens that not everything is bad. But today, at this moment, in a place where we have come to symbolically celebrate the birthday, not of Noriega, not 11 February, but the birthday of the men who have made up their minds to wield a banner, to climb a hill, and make this sacrifice to the very end, if necessary. [applause]

The economic siege—as Mario de Diego noted in a scientific document that he presented—many times was not understood due to emotional reasons. Therefore, it must be published. That economic siege is an act of aggression against our people; it is an act of aggression against a weak nation; it is an act of aggression against 2 million citizens, whose only strength is dignity; it is double the aggression that was carried out against those killed on 9 January 1964 and who would be killed again if necessary; it is an act of aggression against a military youth who will be able to remember in 1999 what happened in 1988.

This people, gentlemen, as I noted yesterday at the SITINTEL [National Institute of Telecommunications Labor Union], where I told workers that when the Torrijos-Carter Treaties were signed, everyone believed that all conflicts had been resolved. [sentence as heard] They thought the Ancon Hill flag was the last matter to be accomplished, but reality is shooting us in the face. Labor movements lowered their guard; peasant movements lowered their guard; the military forces lowered their guard. No one realized that we had been fooled; no one realized that we had to continue—as Torrijos, who was not mistaken, said—to fight. We have achieved as much as we can, but the struggle continues. Historically,

we did not continue the struggle. That is why we are here. That is why we are here. In 1999, we do not want to be criticized for doing nothing in 1988. [applause]

This is the struggle we promulgated. It is a civilized struggle, it is civilized. They want to confuse us with other countries, with other places, and with other tribes. But we are a civilized people. We are a people that know what colonialism is like. There is no longer a colony here. There is not a single atom here willing to return to being a banana republic. [applause]

The Mauro Murillos, the Monterreys, the Perinans, the Leons, and the proud men, workers, and peasants know what this type of struggle is. They know about their fate, and they will not give up. Those who believe that this country will take a step backward are all wrong. Not even half a step will be taken backward. There is not a backward thought here. There is no slowing down here. There is no confusion here.

There is a reality here. There is a living reality here, and that is: Either we surrender today and become slaves [shouts and slogans]...[changes thought]...And that is why we, as Panamanians, insist on saying this is a Panamanian problem. He who wants to become president of this Republic, let him seek the votes among the people. [applause]

I am not campaigning. I am not campaigning, and there is no invalidation, because I meet with political groups; because ours is a political country; and because the Armed Forces are politicized, and that must be respected. The politicization of the Armed Forces has prevented conflicts from taking place. The politicization of the Armed Forces has even been useful in solving labor conflicts. Why? Because these Armed Forces are not repressive or offensive. The mistakes it may have committed have been corrected, because these Armed Forces belong to a unique, exclusive, aristocratic social group, and that is the Panamanian people. [applause and slogans]

The Armed Forces have no desire to enter into politics or to be a political candidate [as heard], but these Armed Forces will be found in every field, even as political candidates. [applause]

**On 'Psychological Dirty War'**  
PA120325 Panama City Televisora Nacional  
in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Feb 88

[Text] During a holy mass said by six Catholic priests, the members of the Association of Panama Defense Forces' Wives [ASEFUDEP] met to pray for the well-being of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, who turned 50 on 11 February. Noriega arrived early at the San Jorge chapel in the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] headquarters followed by his daughters Sandra and Lorena. The ASEFUDEP women, chiefs of staff members, midlevel

officers, members of the Armed Forces high command, personal friends, and local and international journalists were waiting for him at the chapel.

At the end of the holy mass, Gen Noriega received several gifts and congratulations from those present.

When leaving the chapel, Noriega was questioned by correspondent John Quinones and producer Roberto Campos, both from ABC news of the United States. Let us see the results of this interview.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] How do you feel on your birthday?

[Noriega] I feel younger and older. [laughter]

[Reporter] The United States keeps pressing charges. Why do you believe they are doing this?

[Noriega] Because of the Southern Command. The Southern Command is there as long as there is a colonial enclave. The people will always be ready to remove that stake. As long as there is a colonialist sickness, the people will always be willing to cure themselves of colonialism.

[Reporter] You worked with the United States for a long time, right?

[Noriega] I did not work with the United States.

[Reporter] Helping them?

[Noriega] As a civilized part of coordination, we coordinated with the United States. We are not slaves or servants. We are an honest people with our own destiny, identity, and flag. We fought in Ayacucho for Latin America's liberation; therefore, we are not a banana republic born today. We are a people with roots. Therefore, we are a people with our own style.

[Reporter] What do you think about the charges against you?

[Noriega] The charges should go against them.

[Reporter] A fantasy?

[Noriega] Totally. This is part of the aggression, of a psychological, dirty war. This is what the United States taught us how to do. There is gray, white, and black propaganda. Those procedures are being used against Panama.

[Reporter] What about Blandon?

[Noriega] He is a Benedict Arnold. [laughter] By the way, he never handled any intelligence material. He is a person who was picked up by Torrijos. He is paranoid. He is a cretin. Let us not be concerned about him.

[Reporter] It was reported yesterday that Vice President Bush gave information to you and that you gave information to Castro on Grenada's invasion.

[Noriega] Never, never; I have never spoken to Bush. That is a fight between Democrats and Republicans. They should not turn Panama into a spearhead for their fight. They should resolve their domestic problems by themselves. This matter does not concern Bush.

[Reporter] If you could give a message to the U.S. Government, what would it be?

[Noriega] Not to confuse the public. They ought to respect weaker countries. They should allow Panama to solve its own problems. The Panamanian people have great dignity, which they will not be able to overcome. In 1964, 21 Panamanians were killed by a superior aggressive force. Those people did not have weapons or the FDP.

[Reporter] A final question. It has been said that the CIA gave classified, private information on senators.

[Noriega] That is an insult to human intelligence, to the IQ. The CIA does not give information; they seek information. What do we care about the private life of a senator? That is a U.S. problem. They live in the United States. We live in Panama. That is so ridiculous, it deserves a laugh.

[Reporter] As journalists, we had to ask that question.

[Noriega] We hope journalists inform and not misinform the people. The U.S. media are misinforming; they are misinforming.

[Reporter] General, happy birthday. Thank you very much. [end recording]

**Commentary Praises Noriega as Heir to Torrijos**  
*PA111743 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish*  
*1550 GMT 11 Feb 88*

[Commentary by Danilo Caballero: "Fixing the Course"]

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega's recent appearance before Panama and the world involved many momentous aspects. Noriega is not known as an outspoken commander. For this reason, his speeches most probably create widespread expectations, because they refer to matters that are closely related to the common interests of Panamanians. The nation wanted to hear his personal reaction to the United States' somber campaign to discredit him, with the unworthy complicity of some Panamanians who are servilely conspiring against our nation.

When he addressed the Panamanian citizens, Gen Noriega did so with the language and tone that can be used by those who have reason on their side. Now that he has delivered this speech, we have been able to make an objective, dispassionate, and independent analysis of it, following the initial emotional impact caused by his remarks.

There is no hatred in the remarks of Manuel Antonio Noriega. There was no trace, either, of the shame that his enemies use as the main element in their speeches to hurt him. Moreover, the commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces clearly demonstrated that he can set aside personal considerations to assume the role he must play in the current historic situation, because he is simply being used as a scapegoat by people who believe that our homeland is an estate mortgaged to the highest bidder.

A local analyst noted that no Latin American leader has been the target of this kind of pressure by the United States during this century. This is true. We must also add that the magnitude of this pressure is incredibly magnified by the coverage, diversity, and size of the technological resources that have been made available to conduct the campaign to discredit Gen Noriega now underway. Every technological advance in communications has been devoted to a single objective: to destroy Noriega as an indispensable condition to propose a new plan [hacer un replanteo] concerning the U.S. presence in Panama.

By accepting a burden and a challenge of such dimensions, Manuel Antonio Noriega has demonstrated that he is a worthy repository of Gen Omar Torrijos' political leadership, and that he consistently continues Torrijos' work for liberation.

As history has demonstrated many times, only a few men turn out to be providential figures with regard to their times and their people. Noriega measures up to Panama and its struggles. The best proof of this will be that, as the days pass by, his words will permeate more and more into the conscience of the vast majorities, who will confirm him as the standard-bearer of our causes.

Therefore, far from destroying him, what his enemies are doing is carving a niche for him in the noble and immortal history of the Panamanian nation.

**Treaty Official Says Southcom 'Noncompliance'**  
*PA111651 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA*  
*in Spanish 11 Feb 88 pp 1, A-12*

[By Emilio Sinclair]

[Text] According to Major Daniel Delgado, director of the Panama Treaty Affairs Executive Directorate, DEPAT, there is no reason why the Southern Command

[Southcom]—which a Latin American leader sometimes described as a “monster that frightens the free peoples of America”—should exist in Panama.

“An attempt has been made to confuse” the public about the request made by midlevel commanders—majors and captains—in the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] for the withdrawal of the Southern Command from Panama.

Maj Delgado said it is one thing to have U.S. troops stationed in Panama for the joint defense of the canal, but something quite different to host the Southern Command, whose range of action extends from the Rio Grande on the U.S.-Mexican border to the Southern Cone.

According to the DEPAT director, the U.S. agency responsible for the joint defense of the Panama Canal is the U.S. Army, South, 193d Brigade, which is headquartered at Fort Clayton.

He explained that the treaties provide for a joint defense by the armies of the two countries. However, these accords do not establish or envision the maintenance of an administrative office for the planning of all U.S. military activities in the southern hemisphere.

Delgado added that the mere fact of installing on national territory an office that plans U.S. movements and activities in Latin America, especially in the Central American region—which is affected by wars and terrorism—places Panama in danger of actions undertaken by the enemies of that foreign power.

He commented that according to point 4 of Article 4 of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, signed on 7 September 1977, the presence of U.S. forces in Panama must gradually decrease, and that every 5 years the number of troops “the gringos” have in Panama must be reviewed and agreed upon. However, this has not been complied with.

When the Torrijos-Carter Treaties went into effect on 1 October 1979, there were approximately 9,000 soldiers. However, at that time, instead of decreasing the number of soldiers, the number increased to 12,000. This is something that Delgado believes demonstrates noncompliance with the treaties.

He noted that according to what was agreed upon, the status and number of U.S. forces in Panama must be reviewed every 5 years. Despite the insistence of Panama, however, this is not being done.

The Southern Command, Maj Delgado explained, is one of the seven U.S. strategic commands in the world. Its responsibility in Panama is that of “Operational Office of Command and Control, and its staff responds to the U.S. military strategy for the hemisphere.” “That has

nothing to do with the defense of the canal,” Delgado commented. He added that on 24 October 1983, U.S. support forces stationed in Panama participated in the invasion of Grenada.

“The presence of the Southern Command and its current level of forces are not justified,” Maj Delgado insisted.

He said that the existence of the Southern Command on Panamanian territory is unnecessary due to the following reasons:

1. It is not envisioned in the treaties.
2. It is not for defending the canal.
3. It is employed for offensive operations.
4. Its departure does not affect the defense and security of the Panama Canal.
5. It is solely an organization of strategic control and command maintained exclusively by the United States, “whose objective is to demonstrate U.S. military power in the southern hemisphere...”

The current commander of the Southern Command is four-star General Fred Woerner. The chief of the U.S. Army, South, 193d Brigade—which is responsible for the joint defense of the canal with the FDP—is two-star General Bernard Loeffke.

The direct or indirect U.S. military presence in Panama dates back prior to the founding of the Republic in 1903, but it was not until 1947 that the Caribbean Command was established. In 1963, the Caribbean Command was changed to the Southern Command, with its headquarters in Panama, thus expanding its range of operations.

#### **General Paredes Comments on Coup Possibility**

PA111807 Panama City QUIUBO GRAFICO in

Spanish

11-18 Feb 88 p 5

[Text] “I condemn the fact that a man who has cost us so much prestige should now play at false demagogic nationalism and drag down the president and the entire civilian government with him,” General Ruben Dario Paredes, retired, said during a news conference he held at his home in Las Cumbres to respond to attacks from his former comrades-in-arms.

“Noriega is doing a lot of harm to his government,” Paredes said, adding: “What is causing the most harm is the economic squeeze by the United States and financial organizations such as the World Bank, the IMF, the IDB, and all those institutions that have traditionally financed Latin American countries.”

Paredes views the request presented by the midlevel commanders of the FDP [Panama Defense Forces] to President Delvalle to expel the Southern Command from Panama as "one more act of imprudence." He said the primary objective of that threat is to get the "Americans to lift economic sanctions," in a kind of "black-mail."

He said this attitude will "promote the violation of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties," because "by doing this we are telling the Americans that they can also violate the treaty whenever they wish. Noriega is walking a tightrope, either because he is being poorly advised, or because he is not seeing the consequences of this lack of responsibility."

As for the young officers' request that his rank of retired general be withdrawn, Paredes said they can annul his title and erase his name from the list of commanders, but it is impossible to erase his record.

He added that his performance as a commander was not perfect, "but it was never like what we are seeing today."

Paredes added: "Not even if we put all the commanders in the history of the institution together... even if we combine all the charges that were made against all the commanders together, we would not come up with one one-hundredth of the crimes and sins attributed to Mr Noriega. This is unheard of," Paredes said.

Paredes said he believes all charges against Noriega are true, but admitted that he did not have any evidence. He said, however, that the testimony by Steve Kalish in the current indictment proceedings against Noriega "proves many of these things."

Paredes asserted that he will stay in Panama and is not afraid of being arrested, "even though they have the power." He said that he will not recant what he said, "not even under threat of exile."

About the possibility of a coup d'etat by midlevel FDP officers, Paredes did not rule out the possibility, adding he feels it is "quite unlikely" because Noriega "manages the five branches—specifically, the Executive Branch, the Legislative Branch, the Judicial Branch, the military—and fear."

He believes that if the crisis continues and if "Noriega in his desperation does not admit that he is the problem, he [Noriega] may try to stage a coup" against President Delvalle, whom Paredes described as "sentenced to death."

"This latter action would be a ploy to distract the people and the whole world because, the way things are, Delvalle may decide at some point to ask Noriega to step down and let the people breathe and return to normalcy," he said.

As a result, the president would be forcibly removed and called a "traitor," which is what happens to whoever voices disagreement.

Paredes added that the other reckless maneuver could be to break relations with the United States. "This would be their ultimate mistake, but anything can happen given our current situation," he noted.

**Embassy in Buenos Aires Issues Communique**  
*PY111845 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1717 GMT 11 Feb 88*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Feb (TELAM)—The Panamanian Government today released a communique charging that a destabilization campaign has been unleashed against the constitutional Panamanian Government, a campaign aimed at preventing the transfer of the Panama Canal to Panamanian jurisdiction in the year 2000 and the termination of the U.S. military presence in Panamanian territory.

This information was released by Alexander Cuevas, Panamanian charge d'affaires in Argentina, who read the communique.

The communique states that the objective of the campaign is to disrupt Panamanian democracy and to install a government that will be totally complacent towards the current U.S. Government objectives in the region.

The communique charges that a campaign has been unleashed to destabilize the constitutional government of President Eric Arturo Delvalle. It also condemns the attempt to harm the image of the Panamanian Armed Forces, and especially that of General Manuel Antonio Noriega

**Civic Crusade, Opposition Issue Joint Statement**  
*PA110040 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2335 GMT 11 Feb 88*

["Joint statement" by National Civic Crusade and "democratic opposition parties" following 11 February "permanent council" meeting in Panama City—read by Civic Crusade leader Aurelio Barria; recorded]

[Text] In view of the danger our nation is facing, the National Civic Crusade and the democratic opposition parties joined in a common cause to reassert:

1. [No further numbers as heard] Our commitment to promote the peaceful struggle of the Panamanian people to remove General Noriega from his post, as a first step toward forming an authentically democratic government that will quickly lead Panama toward its effective democratization and national reconciliation.

Our conviction that the full return [nacionalizacion] of the Panama Canal to Panamanian hands is irreversible, and that it demands the actual preparation of the Panamanian state to assume the overall responsibility of its administration and effective neutrality.

Our willingness to respect the institutional integrity and professional responsibility of the police forces within a constitutional, legal, and democratic framework, based on the sovereignty of the people and the dominance of civilian authority.

Our willingness to quickly reach a democratic solution, which will allow us to resume our economic development and impose honesty and responsibility for public funds, based on an essential concern for the most needy sectors of our nation.

Therefore, we urge all Panamanians to patriotically participate in the activities we will promote. We issue a special call to the Catholic Church and all other churches to determinedly contribute their moral and spiritual inspiration to this national cause and this cause of the people.

We wish to point out to the officers, NCO's, and troops of the police forces that the principle of obedience only forces them to carry out the orders of superiors that guarantee the life, constitutional rights, and national sovereignty of the Panamanian people; and not orders that harm those benefits and rights.

We request the open and active solidarity of all the brother peoples of Latin America and of all free peoples in this historic dilemma of the Panamanian people.

Panama, 11 February 1988.

The National Civic Crusade.

Authentic Panamenist Party.

Christian Democratic Party.

Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement, MOLI-RENA.

Authentic Liberal Party.

Thank you very much.

**'Crisis' Causes Radio America Manager To Resign**  
PA111951 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish  
11 Feb 88 p 4

["Open letter" from Rene Hernandez, general manager of Radio America; date, place of issue not given]

[Text] Colleagues and friends:

I hereby inform you that as of this date, I am leaving my post as general manager and news director to devote myself to other professional duties. In these 14 months that we have worked together, shoulder-to-shoulder and face-to-face, I have enjoyed great satisfaction. As a team, we planned Radio America as a serious, responsible enterprise with a single goal: "To calmly report events within a framework of respect and decency."

Lamentably, the country and all Panamanians are experiencing the present crisis, and this situation makes practicing journalism somewhat difficult. In university classrooms, we have taught what a mass communicator should be and how he should behave under difficult circumstances. This theory must be implemented in practice, for the moment that theory goes against practice or vice versa, we divorce ourselves from the profession as it should be.

Radio America believes itself to be, and is, in the minds of many Panamanians. Tomorrow, when history judges events, it will be up to the grand jury of the people to decide whether or not we acted properly during the crisis that began in June 1987.

Colleagues and friends, be assured that you have a comrade and friend ready to serve you with the highest interests, and, who above all, examines matters from the viewpoint of the fatherland.

For ethics,

Rene Hernandez

**'Minor Injuries' in 2d Day of Student Unrest**  
PA120009 Panama City Telemetro Television  
in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Feb 88

[Text] For the 2d day in a row, University of Panama students demonstrated against the political crisis afflicting the country. Students closed roads adjacent to the university, which prompted the authorities to take action.

The protest led to disturbances that lasted several hours. Because of this, traffic in the area was irregular. The students carried out their activities inside the university campus while the authorities surrounded the area. Minor injuries were reported.

**Foreign Ministry Notes Blandon's Former Posts**  
PA112310 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA  
in Spanish 11 Feb 88 pp A-1, A-12

[Note issued by the Foreign Ministry on 11 February in Panama City]

[Excerpts] Jose I. Blandon, Panamanian citizen and former government official, recently told U.S. political, congressional, and news media circles that he had held

the posts of "principal adviser" to General Omar Torrijos; head of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] Intelligence and Counterintelligence Offices; and even that of intelligence adviser to Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega, the current FDP commander in chief.

To avert any misinformation or misinterpretation stemming from such remarks, this office considers it necessary to clarify that this individual—Blandon—apart from his post as Panamanian consul in New York, has never held any other post or headed any other diplomatic activity for the Foreign Ministry. In addition, he has never held any post in the old National Guard or in the FDP. For purposes of intelligence and counterintelligence, the FDP has its own professional organizations; and Blandon has not been an official in these either. [passage omitted]

After 1979, Blandon was an active member of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, and even a member of the directorate of the party. Nevertheless, he was never a member of the party's National Executive Council. As an active member, and like many other party members, he worked as a political analyst for several top officials or leaders, including Gen Torrijos and sometimes for Gen Noriega. However, Blandon at no time held military posts or responsibilities, nor acted as an adviser for such officials.

Panama City, 10 February 1988

**Nicaraguan Envoy on U.S. 'Intervention'**  
*PA120110 Panama City Televisora Nacional  
in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Feb 88*

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador in Panama Alejandro Arguello ratified today his country's and government's support for Panama's demands over the Panama Canal. Ambassador Arguello also commented on the current Panamanian situation caused by U.S. intervention in our country's internal affairs. Ambassador Arguello said:

[Begin recording] The United States wants to or tries to impose its will on Central America, especially on Nicaragua. Every time there is an independent, nationalist, and self-determined government that demands its people's sovereignty, it is immediately attacked by the United States. That is the case of Guatemala in 1964, the Dominican Republic in 1965, Chile in 1972, and the same thing is happening in Nicaragua and Cuba now.

The United States seeks arguments to cause problems to governments that do not agree with its interests or do not follow its orders.

Regarding the Panamanian situation, we believe the United States says the Panamanian Government must make certain changes; the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] must change their attitude. However, the FDP attitude that the United States protests, which it uses as an argument to claim that there is no democracy in Panama, is the same attitude characterizing its main allies in Central America, including Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador. Those countries, which are the main U.S. allies in its attacks against Nicaragua, show the strong power of the military regimes over the executive branch, which is very clear in those cases. [end recording]

## Argentina

### Communique Scores UK Maneuvers in Falklands PY120215 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0022 GMT 12 Feb 88

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 11 Feb (DYN)—The Argentine Government today held Margaret Thatcher's administration responsible for "any consequences" that the UK military maneuvers in the Malvinas might have, and charged the UK prime minister with using force to settle the dispute regarding possession of the Malvinas and other islands in the southwestern Atlantic Ocean.

The Argentine Government stressed, in a declaration the Foreign Ministry released tonight, that the UK decision to carry out military maneuvers in the Malvinas between 7 and 31 March is "a very clear demonstration" the UK "is choosing demonstrations of force" to resolve the conflict over the islands "instead of choosing the path of peaceful solutions."

"The arbitrariness of and lack of foundation for the UK attitude are even more evident now, when several initiatives through friendly countries are seeking the resolution of the conflict in the area," the Argentine Government communique stresses, referring to the U.S. efforts to bring about a resumption of bilateral negotiations between Buenos Aires and London. [passage omitted]

The declaration released by the Foreign Ministry says verbatim: "The Argentine Government has learned of the announcement by the Government of the United Kingdom that the British Armed Forces will hold exercises from 7-31 March 1988 to test their capability to rapidly bring reinforcements to the Malvinas Islands in case of an emergency. These exercises will deploy Phantom aircraft and a considerable number of airborne troops in the islands.

"That announcement is a very clear demonstration that rather than seeking peaceful solutions to the Malvinas conflict and its relations with Argentina, as repeatedly recommended by the international community represented in the United Nations and other international organizations, the British Government is opting for demonstrations of force. The arbitrary and groundless British attitude becomes more glaring at a time when initiatives by friendly countries are seeking to relax tensions in the zone.

"The Argentine Government, before the international community, denounces this decision by the British Government for what it is: A particularly serious and worrisome act that will create new and greater tensions. The Argentine Government holds the British Government responsible for the consequences of this measure."

### Reports on President's Health Denied

PY111723 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1546 GMT  
11 Feb 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Feb (TELAM)—Presidential Spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez has said that the reports on President Alfonsin's health are false, adding that, thanks to God, the president's health is fine.

Lopez, who came to the press room at Government House at noon today, said he had come to denounce some reports containing speculation on the president's health.

Although he did not identify the sources, he said the reports originated with sectors that harbor ill feelings and promote slander.

He said the reports only reflect fantasy and imagination, adding that he categorically denied them.

### Army Chief Calls for Constitutional Order

PY120137 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT  
12 Feb 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Feb (TELAM)—Army Chief of Staff General Dante Caridi has called on the Army high command to continue with the task of reaffirming the constitutional order. He also emphasized the urgent need to restore once and for all the Army chain of command as soon as possible and with the corrections that are necessary.

All active-duty generals and the colonels who are brigade commanders fully agreed with Caridi's call and expressed their full support for democracy. This information was provided to TELAM by military sources at the Libertador Building, where the Army commanders' meeting, which will end tomorrow, was held.

In the introduction of his speech Caridi congratulated the cadres on their excellent performance during the recent military uprising, and he gave the operational orders for 1988. Caridi then assessed the military uprising and its possible consequences.

Caridi also briefed the commanders on the situation of General Heriberto Auel, who was chief of operations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and is now on the unassigned list, and on the proceedings being conducted against Captain Martin Sanchez Zinny, who is at large after leaving his post 2 weeks ago. Sanchez Zinny's letter announcing that he is going underground was made public yesterday.

The meeting was the first since the January military uprising. It began at 0830, and in the first part of the meeting the corps commanders and General Francisco Gassino, the director of military institutes, spoke on the situation in the respective units before, during, and after the uprising headed by Aldo Rico.

The military commanders then evaluated the legal situation of the officers involved in the uprising. They emphasized the need for legal documents to be submitted to the military court, which will make its ruling as soon as possible.

In this regard General Mario Candido Diaz, chief of personnel of the General Staff, gave the commanders a detailed report on the reorganization of the commands, the replacements, retirements, and administrative actions regarding the personnel who were involved in the uprising but not affected by the military code of justice.

This report was expanded by Auditor General Luis Maria Borla, the Army legal adviser, who explained to the commanders the situation of the military personnel under arrest in the Magdalena Prison, where most of the rebels are being held, and in other prisons of the country.

Army Deputy Chief of Staff General Miguel Abbate also spoke during today's meeting. He highlighted the excellent work the Army carried out during the Monte Caseros crisis and immediately afterward.

The second part of the meeting will begin tomorrow at 0830. Support Director General Pablo Skalany will refer to the Army's economic situation and to the plans that have been outlined for the incorporation of 1970 draftees.

Afterward, the heads of the Army Staff's departments—Intelligence, Operations, Logistics, and Finance—will report on the tasks that have been carried out and on the objectives for the modernization of their departments.

At 1330 Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena and members of his ministry will join the meeting to share a working lunch with the high-ranking commanders of the Army. This lunch will close the meeting.

During the lunch, Jaunarena will give a speech in which he will highlight the government's efforts to achieve the reorganization and modernization of the Army, and he will urge the military commanders to continue with the task of definitively reorganizing the chain of command. He will also address the subject of the military budget in his speech.

The Army's Promotions Board will also meet tomorrow. It will consider the conduct of Army personnel who are not under the jurisdiction of Military Courts, but who have been punished with disciplinary arrests due to bad behavior.

General Abbate will preside over the Promotions Board, which includes the director of military institutes, the Army inspector, the Army deputy inspector, and the deputy director of military industries, as well as some of the senior officers. The decision of the Promotions Board will be submitted to Caridi for his final decision.

**Rebel Captain To Be Given Summary Trial**  
*PY111351 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0249 GMT*  
11 Feb 88

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Feb (EFE)—The Argentine military courts have initiated a summary trial against Army Captain Martin Sanchez Zinny, who said he does not recognize President Raul Alfonsin as the Armed Forces commander nad who announced that he has gone underground.

The captain abandoned his post at the War School in Buenos Aires 15 days ago.

Military sources said he will be declared "in revolt" if he does not report to the authorities "in the next few hours." [passage omitted]

**Radical Primaries for Election Set for June**  
*PY081723 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD*  
in English 8 Feb 88 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN)—The Radical National Committee will call party primaries for the last week of June in order to choose the presidential ticket for next year's elections, reliable party sources reported yesterday.

If the Eduardo Angeloz-Manuel Casella ticket is the only slate presented, the Radical National Convention will immediately acclaim them. Any rival list will require the signatures of 40,000 card-carrying Radicals in order to enforce primaries.

National Convention President Conrado Storani yesterday spoke of his "personal liking" for Angeloz in an interview with the mass circulation daily CLARIN although he added that this should not be confused with explicit support.

He further said that 1988 should be the year of constitutional reform so that it did not interfere with next year's presidential elections, which he was convinced the Radicals would win. He also denied having ever publicly criticized Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille or his policies and forecast that there would be gas to spare this winter.

Buenos Aires Radical party chairman Leopoldo Moreau will meet the province's 59 Radical mayors tomorrow to study the effect on municipalities of the provincial government's decision to suspend the commencement of any new public works projects. The construction of more than 5,000 housing units could be affected as a result, the Buenos Aires provincial party committee said. The decision of the Peronist provincial government to impose tolls on Highway II will also be analyzed.

Entre Rios Radical leaders advanced over the weekend towards agreement on a single list for primaries, which will be held on April 10, but supporters of Chaco Senator Luis Leon confirmed that he was determined to fight Angeloz for the presidential candidacy.

Nevertheless, former governor Sergio Montiel, both senators for the province and Lower House Majority Leader Cesar Jaroslavsky all expressed their support for the Angeloz-Casella ticket.

On Saturday Jaroslavsky had endorsed the ticket, saying that Angeloz was the natural candidate to a point which only fell "slightly short of being beyond discussion."

The Movement for Yrigoyenist Affirmation (MAY), which Leon heads, on Saturday rapped Radical deputy Enrique Vanoli for criticizing their candidate and said that the choice of the Radical presidential standard-bearer was a matter for the party membership.

Deputy Jose Bielicki also praised Angeloz' candidacy but said it should not mean avoiding primaries.

Governor Angeloz, who will be signing a drinking-water agreement for his province of Cordoba today, said over the weekend that constitutional reform will only be possible on the basis of consensus.

### Brazil

**High-Ranking Officers Seek End to Corruption**  
*PY120106 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO*  
*in Portuguese 11 Feb 88 p 7*

[By Zenaide Azeredo]

[Text] The high commands of the three branches of the Armed Forces (made up of the highest-ranking general within each service branch), particularly the high command of the Air Force, have been pressuring their respective ministers to ask President Sarney for more rigor and a firmer attitude against corruption in government. This information was provided in Brasilia by a general who has had the opportunity to observe discussions at a meeting of the military leadership.

Although the situation in the military is apparently absolutely calm, that general believes the military chiefs will most certainly once again, at the March meeting, convey this concern to the Army, Navy, and Aeronautics ministers. Most certainly they will do so out of fear that the public denunciations of financial scandals, embezzlement of public funds, and institutionalized impunity involving reserve officers might also exist among personnel on active duty.

If so, any salary readjustment that is judged unsatisfactory by the military sector or even budgetary cuts in sectors considered fundamental to military activities could touch off demonstrations of dissatisfaction in the

barracks. There are factors here which, according to that general, might serve as pretexts for such demonstrations in the wake of the punishment of Captain Luiz Fernando Walter de Almeida, who was sentenced to 3 years in prison and subsequent dismissal from the service. Violating the basic institutional principles—hierarchy and discipline—the captain invaded the city hall of Apucarana, Parana State, in October.

With the exception of the Army minister and his aides, others consider that sentence extremely drastic. In the opinion of the general in Brasilia, a shorter prison term might be enough to stave off any new act of insubordination in demand of higher salaries. Furthermore, according to another source, Captain Walter de Almeida, when he led the invasion of the Apucarana City Hall, may not have known about the Army minister's efforts to get the Planalto Palace to sign a salary readjustment for the military, which in fact was done on that same date, 22 October.

This source further noted that all the reserve officers who are adopting a dissident position, either through criticism of the government or through expressions of solidarity with the captain of Apucarana, have been exemplarily punished by their superiors.

On the civilian side, however, nothing has been done, the military source argues. Corruption exists, they all know, but the government does not take action. The source observed, in words similar to those of General Torres de Melo, who was arrested for distributing a Manifesto to the Nation, that Sarney "missed the boat of history" when he did not apply an exemplary punishment to Planning Minister Anibal Teixeira, who was accused of mismanaging public funds.

Military officers—at least a good many of them who do not serve in ministerial offices—would like to see President Sarney "banging the table." But, the general in Brasilia said, that hope has vanished, because "the president's temperament, which is that of a poet, does not allow him to take such a rigid position."

For this reason, in the opinion of the source, one can frequently find officers who are in favor of reduction of the transition period, advocating that Sarney's term be limited to 4 and 1/2 years. The military men believe it will not be possible to reduce that term to 4 years, both because of the Constituent Assembly, which is meeting now, and because of the pressing need to pass ordinary laws for the country. Therefore, on the premise that a 5-year transition period would be unbearable for the nation, which is beginning to clamor for direct elections with the hope of bringing about changes, a 4 and 1/2 year term might be a good solution, in the opinion of the general.

The unrest in military circles now does not seem to be caused by what is going on in Congress, but in the Judiciary Branch which, with its increasing benefits and perquisites, is losing credibility, at least in military circles.

The clout of the Judiciary Branch was revealed during the last attempt made by the military ministers in December to pay the same salaries to both generals and court judges. The latter, according to the source in Brasilia, thanks to bonuses they approved for themselves, are earning salaries of up to 400,000 cruzados per month, 200,000 cruzados more than four-star generals.

Ironically, despite that pessimistic picture, the member of a high military command, who has been referred to above as a source in Brasilia, believes the Armed Forces are one of the few sectors, if not the only one, that still has hopes of success in the country's redemocratization process.

**Police Raid Drug Gangs in Sao Paulo, Rio**  
*PY111632 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1322 GMT*  
11 Feb 88

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Feb (EFE)—In the past few days Brazilian police dealt two hard blows to drug trafficking gangs in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, where more than 225 kg of cocaine were seized and at least 35 criminals were arrested. The criminals are apparently linked with the international "Medellin Cartel."

During a major secret operation, 265 federal policemen on Wednesday killed Rio de Janeiro's top drug dealer, Antonio Jose Nicolau, alias "Toninho Turco," who handled 60 percent of the cocaine consumed in this city.

In Sao Paulo on Tuesday police dismantled a gang of three Brazilians, a Bolivian, and a Colombian who were trying to sell 220 kg of cocaine paste that was to be refined in the laboratories of the two cities and then exported to the United States.

During the operation, the second major operation of its kind in Brazil, a twin-engine Cessna plane and two cars—used to transport the cocaine from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, to Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro—were seized.

The federal police suspect that Colombian Jose Antonio Ramos Lopez [one of those arrested in Sao Paulo], 38, belongs to the "Medellin cartel," which accounts for 80 percent of the cocaine illegally smuggled into the United States.

Brazilian Federal Police Chief Romeu Tuma said the authorities believe that Toninho Turco, who died in Rio yesterday, was also connected with Colombian drug traffickers. He said the cocaine seized in Sao Paulo could have been meant for delivery to this same drug trafficker.

Recent investigations indicate that the Medellin cartel has decided to extend its activities to Brazil, to the extent that Colombian mafia leaders Pablo Escobar and Jorge Luis Ochoa could be in this country.

Tuma said he believes the Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro cases are connected because, in general, drug trafficking has only one head.

The police operation in Rio de Janeiro, codenamed Mosaic, was carried out by 265 policemen from three states. They used heavy weapons and two helicopters to raid the houses of Toninho Turco, who tried to resist but was shot along with a bodyguard.

The police also raided simultaneously 37 locations where drugs were sold and arrested 30 criminals, some of whom were carrying cocaine.

Toninho was caught by surprise at dawn in a building south of Rio de Janeiro. From his apartment he had tunnels leading to a restaurant, a judo academy, and a casino that also belonged to him.

The Federal Police said anti-drug trafficking operations will continue in the next few days in the two cities, and it warned that the government will apply the law strictly to the drug traffickers.

**Labor Court Rules Rail Strike Illegal**  
*PY120233 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television*  
in Portuguese 2300 GMT 11 Feb 88

[Excerpt] The Brazilian Labor Court has ruled by a vote of 10 to 1 that the railroad strike is illegal. In Rio de Janeiro the railroad workers, after holding an assembly this afternoon, decided to return to work at midnight tonight.

In Rio Grande do Sul the strike is also over. The workers are returning to work tomorrow. In Sao Paulo about 4,000 workers of the Northeast Railroad Network returned to work early this afternoon. [passage omitted]

**Chile**

**Panamanian Envoy Denies Weapons Smuggling**  
*PY120305 Santiago Radio Chilena Network*  
in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Feb 88

[Text] The Panamanian ambassador to Chile, Ricardo Moreno, has categorically denied General Manuel Noriega's involvement in the smuggling of weapons in Carrizal Bajo. Moreno said the statements by the former Panamanian consul in New York, Jose Blandon, are ridiculous. He added it has been proven these weapons were abandoned in Vietnam by the United States, and this was even confirmed by U.S. experts. He also said it is not possible to hide such a quantity of weapons in Panama.

Moreno stressed that relations between Panama and Chile are cordial and that the Panamanian Government would cooperate with the Chilean Government if it became aware of any situation of this kind.

**Negotiations With Banks on Foreign Debt Resume**  
*PY112140 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish*  
1600 GMT 11 Feb 88

[Text] The Chilean Central Bank Public Relations Office has revealed that Chilean representatives have begun a second round of negotiations with creditor banks in New York. The Chilean delegation is headed by Hernan Somerville. The Central Bank said the meetings have been cordial and frank so far, and creditor banks are evaluating the different alternatives contained in the Chilean proposal.

Banks are reluctant to agree to the proposal known as on-lending [previous two words in English]. This proposal takes a percentage of the resources that Chile pays to creditor banks and returns it to the country in the form of new loans. This new lending has a component of fresh loans.

The report states negotiations will be protracted and Somerville's return to Chile on 20 February will not mean the negotiations have ended.

**Archbishopric Issues Communique on Missing**  
*PY112218 Santiago Radio Chilena Network*  
in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Feb 88

["Text" of press communique issued by the Santiago Archbishop's Office; date not given]

[Text] It will soon be 5 months since five people disappeared. They are: Gonzalo Fuenzalida Navarrete, Julio Munoz, Jose Pena Maltes, Alejandro Pinochet Arenas, and Manuel Sepulveda Sanchez.

From the information available, we can deduce that they were the victims of foul play. (We may be) dealing with either kidnappings or involuntary disappearances.

There is sufficient evidence to support what has been reported in some cases, while in others there is no specific evidence.

Since their disappearance, neither their relatives nor their friends have heard from them.

However, because of their ties to extreme leftist parties or groups, because of the methods employed and the end result, and because of the timing of events, there is reason to believe we are dealing with a repressive tactic that everyone thought had been eradicated in Chile.

All information available has been placed at the disposal of the courts, but so far what really happened has not been established. Some officials have stated that these

persons voluntarily went underground. This is all the more reason for cooperating with the courts in order to clear up recent incidents in which similar allegations were raised.

The Catholic Church cannot remain indifferent to these incidents, and it has reacted in the same manner in which it reacted during the kidnapping of Colonel Carreno.

Since the disappearance of these people, Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno and his close advisers have stressed the urgent need to find them.

The Vicariate of Solidarity affectionately welcomed the relatives of these people in order to share their suffering and to be with them in whatever court proceedings they chose to undertake.

In addition, this case has constantly been in the prayers of numerous priests and nuns, and the Christian community.

Too much time has gone by without news of these brothers. There is also no new information that would lead us to hope for a prompt conclusion to the court investigation.

This is why the Santiago Archbishop's Office is again calling on the conscience of those who may have any information on these incidents to overcome any fears or prejudice, and to report it to the relatives in question or to the Vicariate of Solidarity.

I also ask the mass media, particularly television stations, to broadcast the names and pictures of these persons in order to help in the investigation.

Finally, we urge people to invoke God, Our Lord, with more faith, because He looks after the lives of all His sons; He helps us to establish the truth and to exercise justice, which is the basis for peace and brotherhood.

We also call on the protection of the Holy Virgin, whom we are commemorating, and who suffered in flesh and blood the pain of the passion of Her Son, Our Lord, Jesus Christ.

**Democratic Alliance Platform Outlined**  
*PY060030 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA*  
in Spanish 24 Jan 88 p 8

[By Raul Rojas]

[Text] The major task of the "Basic Program of Government" of the Democratic Alliance is "the restoration and consolidation of a truly democratic political system." So far the 83-page document has been kept strictly secret and copies have been numbered in an effort to prevent leaks to the press. LA TERCERA, however, has managed to obtain a copy of the document, which contains the

platform of the PDC [Christian Democratic Party], the Social Democratic Party, the Republican-Liberal Party, the People's Socialist Union, and the Radical Party.

The Alliance proposes "an initial democratic government" that will retain power during a 4-year "transition period" in which "it will be possible to adopt the necessary institutional changes leading to the full restoration of democracy. The Alliance commits itself to supporting this government, stressing that the accord does not mean the signatory parties will give up their "historical long-term plans or their ideals for society."

The document notes that "the great national task is reconciliation," adding that to achieve this goal "it is necessary to accept social, political, cultural, and ideological pluralism. We must return to mutual respect, tolerance, and respect for dissent, which must be the pillars of national coexistence, rejecting closed models or projects that are based on the implementation of a dogmatic initial proposal. An attempt is being made to impose such models at any cost."

The document makes direct reference to the previous regime: "We want to learn the lesson of a traumatic period of our history, which ended with the downfall of our democracy, an event for which all of us are to some extent responsible."

#### Political Program [subhead]

The document's "institutional-political program" demands free elections without states of exception, without exile, with credible voter registration, impartial control of the electoral process, and full operation of the parties that agree to accept and observe democratic principles and respect human rights.

Any constitutional amendment will be enforced by vote of the absolute majority of senators and deputies present. The president of the Republic may veto a constitutional amendment, but Congress can prevail with the support of three-fifths of its members. In this case, the president may call for a referendum.

The document maintains it is necessary to modify the presidential system of government, and states that amendments leading to a semipresidential system of government will be analyzed. The executive branch will be headed by a president and a vice president who will be elected as members of a single ticket in elections for which there will be a runoff. The Chamber of Deputies will have 150 seats and the Senate 50, and they will all be directly elected by the people. The president will no longer have the power to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies.

The congressional terms will be reduced, as will the incompatibilities that apply to lawmakers. The Senate will approve the designation of ambassadors, diplomatic representatives, generals, and admirals.

The program provides for "the full validity of all human rights," stressing that the death penalty and exile will be abolished. It proposes to increase access to education and to strengthen freedom of teaching. The University of Chile will be assigned a significant role. Freedom of opinion, freedom of access to information, the right to make demands, freedom of access to information, the right to make demands, freedom of work, collective bargaining, the right to have a social security system, and the right to participate will all be improved.

Under a state of law, the judicial branch will be independent, and the investigative police will be subordinated to it. The military courts will have jurisdiction in specifically military crimes or crimes during time of war.

The Armed Forces and the forces of order will be subordinate to the constitutional government, will be obedient and professional, and will have qualified personnel and appropriate material resources for discharging their duties. There will be a national security council, which will be presided over by the president. Carabineros de Chile will be subordinate to the Interior Ministry.

The program states that Chileans may freely create political parties, and that the incompatibility between the roles of political and labor leader will be eliminated. "The parties that promote or resort to violence as a method of political action will be declared unconstitutional." Article 8 of the Constitution will be amended.

#### Economic and Social Sectors [subhead]

Concerning the socioeconomic sector, the program states that the Constitution will guarantee "the right of ownership of productive resources," adding that "we want to warn, however, that the final consolidation of the right of ownership will be accomplished only if society as a whole agrees that it is a legitimate right."

The document proposes an economic policy aimed at maintaining the macroeconomic balance in the areas of employment, inflation, and balance of payments. The proposal states that the policies and programs will have to be adjusted to the available funds, "taking into account that it will be necessary to make a maximum effort involving austerity and shared sacrifice."

The opposition program of government expresses the desire to attain an average rate of growth above the historical rate. The program recognizes the private sector as "the main direct agent of production but expresses support for a mixed economy in which the state and the private sector properly supplement each other. The program does not take for granted that the economy can automatically adjust itself.

The major copper mines will remain in the hands of the state, and the state will continue to have major participation in the energy, oil, and utility sectors. The process

of privatization of state-owned companies will be discontinued. Working groups of the private and public sectors will promote the growth of the mining, fishing, forestry, and agricultural industrial sectors.

Incentives will be granted to the export sector, adopting a high, stable exchange rate and specific fees [aranceles diferenciados], and granting compensation to the exports that require imported materials. The creation and development of cooperatives and self-supported companies [empresas de autogestion] will be promoted. The Economy Ministry will be changed to the Ministry of Industry, and CORFO [Production Development Corporation] will be revitalized. No indiscriminate price control policy will be adopted, and the state will grant subsidies only to the lower income social sectors.

**Police Break Up Manuel Rodriguez Cell**  
*PY111232 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish*  
4 Feb 88 p C-4

[Excerpt] The Investigative Service has broken up a cell of the so-called Rodriguista Militias, arresting four of its members, who have been accused of allegedly participating in burning six buses, the serious injury of a bus driver, and theft and damages amounting to 40 million pesos.

According to a report by the 13th Police Precinct in San Miguel, the arrested persons have been identified as brother and sister Oscar and Cecilia Cia, 18 and 20 years, respectively; Raul Mauricio Prieto, 19; and Luis Armando Orellana, 18. All of them live in La Bandera neighborhood, San Ramon municipality.

According to the report, the arrested persons were presumably recruited by Oscar Ernesto Cid. They were then trained in subversive activities such as burning tires and painting walls with political slogans.

Police said that they attacked six buses with incendiary devices, totally destroying five of them, and seriously burning bus driver Gabriel Medina Garrido on the face and arms.

The investigation has shown that the cell carried out its actions armed with revolvers and knives. The cell operated mainly in La Bandera and neighboring districts, where it had instructions to carry out most of its actions.

The cell has also been accused of perpetrating the attack against the Electoral Registry of La Granja, in which explosives were used, and of damaging a CHILECTRA [Chilean Electricity Company Ltd] facility.

The members of the cell have confessed to carrying out seven armed robberies, injuring a shop employee, and stealing products worth approximately 500,000 pesos.

The five burned buses were valued at 40 million pesos.

Four other individuals who took part in these actions escaped. They abandoned a Taurus 9-mm PT-92 pistol, an adapted [adapto] .22-caliber revolver, a 6.35-mm [as published] Famae pistol, a saber, and switchblade. [passage omitted]

**Paraguay**

**PLRA Head Laino Discusses Gelbard Meeting**  
*PY110228 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora*  
*Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 88*

[Text] An empty ritual will be performed this coming Sunday in Paraguay where a presidential election will be held, with a sure winner: General Alfredo Stroessner. The Social Democratic Party, the Radical Party [as heard], and the Revolutionary Febrerista Party, members of the Grand National Accord, have confirmed their decision not to participate in the election Sunday. Domingo Laino was in our country for a few hours and we talked with him.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] You have been in Argentina a few hours and have had an important meeting with a U.S. official, Mr Gelbard. What subjects did you discuss?

[Laino] We discussed four specific subjects: The first referred to the upcoming 14 February election; the second, the transition to democracy in Paraguay; the third, the drug problem, which causes much concern to the U.S. Government; and the fourth, future meetings to maintain permanent contact with U.S. Government officials.

[Reporter] Does the United States recognize the election?

[Laino] Elliott Abrams said not long ago that the election in Paraguay does not elicit much enthusiasm. He stated on a Spanish-language television station, UNIVISION in Washington, that Paraguay is ruled by a military dictatorship. I believe these statements clearly establish the fraudulent character of the election called by Stroessner for the eighth time.

[Reporter] Wouldn't this deepen some anti-U.S. and nationalistic sentiment that would help to strengthen Stroessner at a time when he appears weakened?

[Laino] I do not believe so. On the contrary, I believe the Paraguayan people will take notice of the correct assessment of the Paraguayan situation by the U.S. administration at this time, particularly because historically, the United States is responsible for the consolidation of the Stroessnerist dictatorship in Paraguay since it came into being with U.S. approval, and has had the economic, moral, and military support of U.S. Governments since 1954.

[Reporter] How do you envision the period of transition to democracy? I ask this because different conditions might be required for democracy in future.

[Laino] Gelbard, this high-ranking U.S. Government official, has said that the U.S. view of Latin American has changed recently, adding that governments such as Stroessner's and Pinochet's do nothing but strengthen extremists, and that the United States would foster the possibility for a smooth, nonviolent, and controlled transition in Paraguay. On this, the democratic movement we represent in Paraguay shares this U.S. view totally. [end recording]

#### Interior Minister Comments

PY110132 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish  
10 Feb 88 pp 8-9

[Text] In an interview with ULTIMA HORA, Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro, chairman of the Colorado Party Executive Board, has admitted that some representatives of irregular political groups may want to promote unrest on election day, but he stressed that all the necessary measures will be implemented to avoid such incidents.

He said: "Yes, we have been informed that there are intransigent sectors or groups, representatives of the so-called irregular sectors, who reportedly are planning to promote unrest and disorder in the streets with the objective of undermining the normal development of the elections. But we have informed the proper authorities, starting with the Election Board, and the security forces entrusted with safeguarding public order, that we shall implement all the measures established in the Constitution and the laws."

Montanaro added: "When I say the laws, I am referring specifically to Electoral Law 886, which in Article 47 states: 'In order to safeguard the individual and collective safety and rights of voters, the first criminal judge, or in his absence, either the criminal judge or the justice of the peace, will open their offices 1/2 hour before the election starts, and will keep them open until the election ends to resolve immediately the claims of those voters who are either threatened or prevented from exercising their right to vote, or to determine whether they have been prevented from carrying out an electoral duty.' This is what is established in Article 47 of the electoral law. Consequently, we have instructed the proper authorities that if there are any groups or persons who try to disrupt public order, they are to immediately report this to the proper court authorities and to proceed accordingly."

Montanaro added: "In addition, the electoral law in Article 107, clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 on prohibitions, establishes that the holding of all shows, theater functions, and sports events, and all kinds of public meetings that are not related to the elections is completely prohibited. I repeat: They are absolutely forbidden. Consequently, all public meetings

that are not directly related to the elections will be broken up or the participants will be properly warned about these activities in order to avoid disorder."

Asked about the holding of masses in churches, and whether they are allowed, he said: "Masses may be held because these are religious ceremonies held inside a church. But those who go out in the streets to try to disrupt public order will be arrested in keeping with what is established in the Constitution regarding those who are caught red-handed perpetrating an irregular act."

Montanaro also mentioned Article 169 of the Electoral Law, which establishes the punishments in this regard "which range from 1 to 3 months in jail. If these incidents occur we will simply arrest those persons involved. Moreover, Article 170 establishes that the jail sentences will range from 1 to 3 months or from 10 to 30 days, in keeping with the court orders. Consequently, we are prepared to act against those who may strive to perpetrate such incidents which have never taken place because we have always implemented the necessary measures to prevent the disruption of public order. We are prepared to do this both in the capital and in the interior of the country, and the proper authorities have been duly instructed."

Montanaro also said: "Not a single protester mentioned that Paraguay occupies the seat of one of the UN vice presidencies, and one OAS vice presidency. No one said that UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has invited President Alfredo Stroessner to visit the United Nations, as the president of Paraguay, a UN member country. These people do not discriminate, and they applaud when Ortega or Fidel Castro speaks. They do not say, and have never said, a word about the merits of President Stroessner and the support of a strong and democratic party like the ANR [Republican National Association—Colorado Party]

During another part of the interview, Interior Minister Montanaro spoke about the attitude of opposition politicians who travel to other countries "to speak about Paraguay, to slander and offend everybody."

"This is because the protesters appear as victims of repression, of an alleged persecution. But we are the victims. We are always being persecuted by slanders, deceits, offenses, insults to the authorities, to the government. We are called autocrats, dictatorial, a tyranny, a dictatorship. These protesters have even gone to Buenos Aires to talk with Mr Gelbard," Montanaro said. Concerning the malicious attitude of journalists writing about the Paraguayan situation, Montanaro showed disgust over an article that appeared in LA NACION of Buenos Aires the day after the incidents in Capiata saying that 500 people were arrested.

"Did anyone deny the AFP report that 500 people were arrested? Neither the news agency nor the local press forwarded any clarifications. Are there no neutral or independent newspapers? What about the foreign press?

The AFP office was contacted and the AFP representative told us the office had sent a correction, but this correction never appeared on the air. The image of the government was thus tarnished, and this is not proper."

Regarding the meeting of opposition politicians with Robert Gelbard, deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Montanaro asked: "Is it Gelbard's business to state, under the pretext of an alleged defense of human rights, that steps are being taken before the Japanese Government, before the FRG Government, or before other European governments, to deny credits or aid to Paraguay because human rights are not being respected? These Paraguayans who go with their claims to Mr Gelbard are not interested in the progress, peace, or harmony that we enjoy in Paraguay. They want to destroy that, they want to delay progress, they want to stop the construction of roads and bridges. They would like to see the bridge linking Paraguay with Argentina blown up. They would like the Friendship Bridge [bridge linking Paraguay and Brazil] to disappear because they are not interested in items of progress that were attained by the Colorado government of President Stroessner." Montanaro insisted: "They are not interested; they would even renounce their Paraguayan citizenship if by so doing they could stop the aid to President Stroessner and the Colorado Party."

"This is the patriotism and mentality of the opposition, of the protesters, of the irregulars, and this is what we are up against. We are the ones who have been offended and insulted. When we defend ourselves from their attacks, they say we are the ones inciting violence. Our roles are changed around and we are placed in the position of persecuting. They are the ones persecuting us to disturb public order, to disturb progress in the country. Thanks to some international commitments, we receive aid. We have to return this money in the majority of cases, I am sure. We are, nevertheless, sheltered and protected by international commitments."

**Laino Reportedly Unable To Leave Home**  
PY111800 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1517 GMT 11 Feb 88

[Excerpt] Asuncion, 11 Feb (EFE)—Opposition Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) President Domingo Laino today charged that he has been in an "unconstitutional situation" since yesterday, because he can neither leave his home nor receive visitors, 4 days before the elections scheduled for next Sunday.

Laino reported this situation in a brief statement to foreign newsmen, talking at the gate of his house.

Laino, 52, said that since Wednesday afternoon he could neither leave his home nor receive visitors, a situation he described as "repression," coming a short time before what the opposition to the regime of General Alfredo Stroessner has referred to as an "electoral farce."

Laino's house is being watched by some 10 policemen, who do not allow the taking of pictures. A local photographer was arrested after taking a picture.

A PLRA spokesman today reported that five PLRA youth members had been arrested in the past 48 hours in Asuncion and in rural areas.

The Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF], a social democratic party, today charged that the judicial branch and the Army commanders support the Colorado Party in the elections.

The Febreristas, who belong to the National Accord—which is an opposition coalition—today released a communique justifying their decision to remain outside the electoral race and to promote the casting of blank votes. The PRF claims that Gen Stroessner, as Armed Forces commander in chief, "meddles in politics and compels the units under his command to adopt biased attitudes."

The PRF stresses that "the government is creating an atmosphere of general insecurity, promoting the action of groups of armed civilians who threaten and attack defenseless citizens." [passage omitted]

**Venezuela**

**3000 Troops Sent To Beef Up Border Security**  
PA041610 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0114 GMT 31 Jan 88

[Text] Caracas, 30 Jan (EFE)—Venezuela has begun fortifying its border with Colombia in view of the upsurge of violence caused there by drug traffickers and subversives.

The General Jose Antonio Paez Command will begin counterinsurgency operations today in the San Camilo Jungle, in Apure State.

Unofficial sources said that the Venezuelan Army is moving 3,000 troops to the border area.

Fortification of the border began after the meeting held by Venezuelan Interior Minister Jose Angel Ciliberto and Colombian Government Minister Cesar Gaviria on 21 Jan, when they agreed to build up their countries' border forces.

The Venezuelan and Colombian Governments also agreed to step up intelligence cooperation to curb guerrilla activities and drug trafficking in the area.

Meanwhile, the local government has expressed concern over the various acts of violence that have recently taken place in Colombia and President Jaime Lusinchi has sent a message of solidarity to the Colombian people.

The installation of this new command on the border is part of a set of measures intended to protect the border with Colombia following a large number of guerrilla attacks, abductions of Venezuelan cattlemen, and drug trafficking cases.

The local authorities plan to send another detachment to the town of La Fria in June, officials said.

**Suriname**

**Netherlands Bank Grants \$8 Million Loan**

*FL112032 Paramaribo International Service  
in English 1730 GMT 11 Feb 88*

[Text] The State Oil Company has received a loan of \$8 million for a financing program. The loan was provided by the General Bank of Holland, ABN. The money is provided to finance what is referred to by

State Oil Director (Eddy Derock) as an ambitious investment program. This year, the company will acquire 65 (?new) drills and it hopes to increase daily production from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels. The export of crude oil to Trinidad and Tobago will also be further developed. Next week, State Oil will begin exporting from its own harbor facilities while plans for the construction of a refinery have also shown good prospects, said (Derock). In 2 months time there are hopes to receive results of laboratory tests carried out on products that have been refined. He is very optimistic and expects 1988 to be a promising year for State Oil.